Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1650.] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 22, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, South Front-ſtreet, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.

Tueſday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.

Wedneſday { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.

Thurſday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

Marſhal's Sales.

United States, Pennſylvania Diſtrict, } ſs.

BY virtue of writs of venditioni exponas, iſſued out of the diſtrict court of the United States, and to me directed, will be ſold at public Sale at the merchant's Coffee-Houſe, in Second ſtreet, on Wedneſday the 27th day of December inſt. at 6 o'clock in the evening, all that piece or parcel of meadow ground ſituate, lying and being in the townſhip of Paſſyunck, and county of Philadelphia, on the road leading to Scute Iſland Ferry, containing about fifty-four acres and three perches, whereon are erected a two ſtory brick Meſſuage, out houſes and a barn; alſo one other tract or piece of meadow ground, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip and county, and nearly on the oppoſite ſide of the ſaid road to the ſaid ferry, containing ſixteen acres & three quarters; alſo a meſſuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground ſituate on the north ſide of High ſtreet, between 5th and 6th ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on High ſtreet, thirty three feet, and in length or depth two hundred feet, bounded eaſt by property of Hannah Pemberton, north by South alley, weſt by property of William Bell, and ſouth by High ſtreet aforeſaid.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Sockel, and to be ſold by

William Nichols, Marſhal.

Marſhal's Office, December 15, 1797. }
December 15. dtſ

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before diſpoſed of at private ſale)

ON Monday the firſt day of January next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee Houſe, in Philadelphia, Twenty-Six Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennſylvania and the Suſquehanna, now, or late in the townſhips of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale; for the reſidue credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on intereſt and good ſecurity.

Dec. 4. 3tawtS.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before diſpoſed of at private ſale)

ON Monday the firſt day of January next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee Houſe, in Philadelphia, Forty Thouſand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Nine acres of LAND in Green county, Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, on the Waters of Fiſh and Wheeling Creek, and ten Mile Run. Theſe lands are fertile, well timbered and abound in coal; they were ſold ten years ago for 5s. per acre, patented eaſly in 1787, except 3,700, which were patented in 1792; the greateſt part of them were ſurveyed in 1783.

This tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage—about 19 miles from the town of Waſhington, and from 14 to 16 from the villages of Greenſburgh and Wheeling. One fourth of the purchaſe money is to be paid at the time of ſale; for the reſidue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on intereſt and good ſecurity.

Dec. 1. tawtJ

WANTED,

A LARGE PARCEL OF

Scantling and other Lumber,

Suitable for Houſe Building;

Alſo a quantity of Stone & Bricks,

I am ready to enter into contracts for the above articles—a reaſonable time may be allowed for preparing them; and caſh ſhall be paid either in advance, or upon their delivery, as may be agreed on.—Apply to the Subſcriber, Houſe-Carpenter, Lombard-ſtreet, No 2.

John Crean.

December 19. d t.

STOLEN

Out of the ſubſcriber's office *a large blue clothcloak*, half worn. The inſide of the Collar is faced partly with ſcarlet velvet and partly with ſcarlet cloth, and it has a ſilver hook and chain as a faſtening. A ſuitable reward will be paid for reſtoring it.

WILLIAM MEREDITH
No. 111 South 3d Street.

Dec. 16. dtw

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, will be expoſed to Sale, on the 26th current, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the premiſes, a ſmall frame Houſe and Lot, ſituated on the corner of Spruce and Eighth ſtreets, ſubject to an annual ground rent of fifteen pounds, late the property of Anthony Lebeck, deceaſed.

MARGARET LEBECK, *Adminiſtratrix.*
December 16. *3t.

TO LET,

A Front Room, ſuitable for an Office or Counting houſe, with a large Cellar. Any perſon who may rent the above, may (if required) be accommodated with Board and Lodging in the ſame houſe. Enquire at no. 180, South Front, near Pine ſtreet.

December 13. 3uw3w

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ſhip Farmer, lying at Harper's Wharf,

Claret in hhds.

Ditto in caſes
Sauterne Wine in do.

For Sale, apply to

John Whiteſide & Co.
No. 138, Market-ſtreet.

Alſo, on hand,
Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Fine old Antigua Rum
A few caſes of Claret, of a ſuperior quality.

november 29. §

Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum Parchment and Paper.

A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 19, Cheſnut-ſtreet. July 19.

Wanted to Charter,

A Britiſh veſſel, fifteen hundred to two thouſand five hundred barrels burthen.

Apply to
Peter Blight,
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
Choice Red Port Wine in pipes and hogſheads, and old London Particular Madeira, fit for immediate uſe, in pipes.

December 20. §1w

For Savannah, in Georgia,

The Ship ARAB,
THOMAS DONOHOE, Maſter,
Ready to ſail—Can accommodate a few paſſengers.

For Surinam and Curracoa,

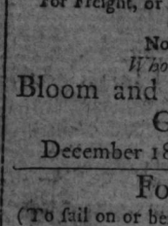
THE BRIG
George Waſhington,
JOHN DEVEREUX
Maſter.

For Freight, or Paſſage, apply to
STEPHEN KINGSTON,
No. 46 Walnut, or 33 Dock-ſtreet,
Who has a few Boxes of
Bloom and Muſcatel Raiſins, and Gin in Pipes.

December 18. *2t

For Savannah,

(To ſail on or before Sunday, the 24th inſt. unleſs prevented by the ice)



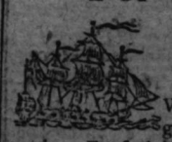
The faſt ſailing Ship
Swift Packet,
Patrick Gribben, *Maſter.*
HAS excellent accommodations for paſſengers.

For Freight or paſſage, apply to
N. & J. Frazier,
no. 95, ſouth Front ſtreet.

Who have for Sale, received by the ſaid ſhip,
New RICE, in whole and half tierces.

December 16 d1w

For Amſterdam,



The Ship
FARMER,
JOHN M'COLLOM, Maſter;
WILL ſail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board, at Walnut-ſtreet wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

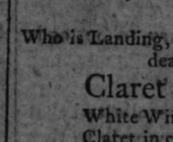
Who is Landing, out of the ſaid Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter caſks
Claret in caſes, of a ſuperior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in caſes
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

FOR LONDONDERRY,



THE BRIGANTINE
SUKEY,
WILLIAM WHITTEN, Maſter.
A ſtrong good veſſel, about two hundred tons, to ſail with all convenient ſpeed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Willing and Francis's wharf. For freight or paſſage, apply to the captain, or

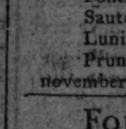
JOHN SKYRIN,
Landenberger's wharf.

Who wants to Charter.

A VESSEL of about three hundred tons.

nov. 18. §

For Sale or Charter,



The Snow
GOOD HOPE,
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-ſtreet.

Who have for ſale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Liſbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

For Liverpool,

The copper bottomed Ship
Hamburg Packet,
Captain SILAS SWAIN.
A Large proportion of her cargo being ready to go on board, is expected to ſail on or about Sunday, the 3d of December.

For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, at Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, or to

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

november 22. §

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP
Sally Butler,
Captain CHISHOLM,
A new veſſel, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to diſpoſe of,
A ſmall invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

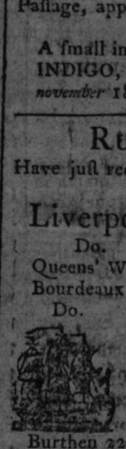
november 18. §

RUNDLE & LEECH,

Have juſt received, and have for Sale, at No. 9, Walnut-ſtreet,

Liverpool and St. Ubes SALT

Do. beſt houſe COALS
Queens' WARE in caſes, aſſorted
Bourdeaux BRANDY of an excellent quality
Do. CLARET in caſes, do.



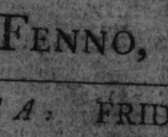
THEY HAVE ALSO
For SALE or CHARTER,
THE SHIP
PEGGY,
Burthen 225 tons, in excellent condition, and may be ſent to ſea with little expence or delay.

LIKEWISE,

THE BRIG
WILLIAM,
Burthen 201 tons,

november 16. §

For Charleſton,



THE SHIP
VENUS,
Lying at the wharf of Meſſrs. Parrotts will take Freight on very low terms, and ſail the firſt opening.—Apply to the maſter on board, or to

Joſ. Anthony & Co.

December 18 §

Freſh Raiſins.

A Small cargo juſt arrived, and now landing at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, from the ſloop Yarico, capt. Haſkell, conſiſting of Kegs, Boxes and Jars. A few Jars of excellent Grapes, and Jacks of ſoft ſhelled Almonds.—Apply to the Maſter on board, or to

Joſ. Anthony & Co.

December 19 §ct

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,
At their STORES on Walnut ſtreet Wharf,

Havannah Sugars, white and brown
25 hhds. Jamaica do.
3000 pieces of broad Nankeens
Imperial Tea, in quarters and eighths of cheſts
Quickſilver in tubs
Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads
Teneriffe Wine in pipes
Old red Port Wine in hogſheads
Sail Canvaſs, aſſorted, No. 1 to 8
8 caſes of Manchester Goods, conſiſting of Dimities, Muſlinets, Ginghams, Thickſetts, Corduroys, &c.
200 crates Queens' Ware, aſſorted
Nails, aſſorted
Black quart Bottles
Yellow Ocre in caſks
A quantity of writing Slates, ſlate Ink Stands, &c.
100 quarter caſks Gun Powder

They have alſo for SALE or CHARTER,
The ſhip MOLLY, burthen 350 tons, a good veſſel, and completely fitted.
The brig AMAZON, burthen 1300 barrels, may be ready for ſea in a few days.
The whole of the above veſſels to be ſeen at Walnut ſtreet Wharf. § nov. 10.

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,

REPORT of the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment againſt WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors, made in purſuance of a reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, authorizing the ſaid Committee to ſit during the receſs of Congreſs, and inſtructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to diſcover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the ſaid William Blount "ſtands impeached, and who are the parties and "aſſociates therein."

Printed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
December 20. §

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher,

AT THEIR STORE,
No. 213, corner of Arch and Front ſtreets,

HAVE FOR SALE,
Cotton and worſted Hoſiery in trunks, aſſorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto ſutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat ſilk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madras ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few cheſts beſt Hyſon Tea

Alſo—1500 boxes beſt London Window Glaſs, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glaſs Ware, aſſorted, which they will diſpoſe of cheaper than any in the city.

november 28. 3awtf

Landing this day,

From on board the ſchooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Maſter,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY
George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their ſtore to No. 54, *South Front-ſtreet*, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of

European & Eaſt India Goods,

Many of which are juſt imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.

Oct. 27. §

NOW LANDING,
At South-ſtreet Wharf,
The Cargo of the Ship Concord,

Captain Thompſon, from Batavia,
About 300 tons firſt quality Java Coffee (the whole having been ſelected)
80 tons Java Sugar, in canniſters and bags
10 legures of old Arrack
Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves

FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT.

Who alſo offers For Sale,
Juſt landed from ſhip Amity, from Jamaica.
200 hhds. Jamaica Sugar, and
170 do. do. Rum.

november 23. d6w

Canal Lottery---No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inſt. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for regiſtering and examining in theſe, the City of Waſhington, No. II. and Paterſon Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The buſineſs of a BROKER, in buying and ſelling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, diſcounting Bills and Notes of Hand, ſale of Lands, Houſes, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

The Hiſtory of Pennſylvania,
BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the preſs, and will be publiſhed, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, where ſubſcriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed propoſals, until the work is ready for the ſubſcribers.

July 18. 2awtf

Bank of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for twelve Directors, for the enſuing year, will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 8th of January next, at ten o'clock.

RICHARD WELLS, *Caſhier.*
December 11. dt8thT

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the election for Preſident and Managers, for the enſuing year, will be held at the company's office, on the firſt Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. MOORE SMITH, *Sec'ry.*
December 11. mw&ft1ſtoJ

Schuylkill and Suſquehanna Canal.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the election for Preſident and Managers for the enſuing year, will be held at the company's office, on the firſt Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Dec. 11. mw&ft1ſtoJ

Pennſylvania Population Company.

THE Shareholders are hereby notified, that an Election of Officers for the enſuing year, will be held at the Company's office, no. 53, north Fourth ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE, *Sec'ry.*
December 16 eodt10thJ

Inſurance Company of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby informed, that a ſtated meeting of the Company will be held at their office on the ninth day of January next (being the ſecond Tueſday in the month) for the Election of twenty-five Directors for the enſuing year.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.
December 14. th&mtothJ

Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the annual Election for Officers for the enſuing year will be held at the Company's Office in Philadelphia, on the ſecond Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. GOVETT, Sec'ry.
December 7. 2ts m&wt7J

Inſurance Company of North America.

A Meeting of the Stockholders is to be held, agreeably to adjournment, at the Company's office, on the firſt Monday in January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.
December 14. th&mt1ſtJ

Inſurance Company
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an Election for thirteen Directors to ſerve for one year, will be held at the company's Office, on Monday, the eighth day of January next, at 11 o'clock.

SAM. W. FISHER, *Sec'ry.*
December 14 dt8thJ

A Fifty Dollar Bank Note,

Of the Bank of the United States, was loſt on Saturday laſt, between the Bank of the United States and the Horſe market—If an honeſt perſon has found it, and will leave it with the Printer hereof, they ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

December 11. eod3t

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements

IN conſequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumſtances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Truſtees now inform them, they are ready to iſſue the ſame to thoſe who may apply within ſixty days, at No. 8 Cheſnut Street, and thoſe who do not, will be conſidered as relinquiſhing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY FRAZT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 13. dóct

WANTS A PLACE,

As coachman, a black Man, who can produce the beſt recommendations. Enquire of the printer. Dec. 16—d3t

For Sale by the Subſcribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Moluſſes
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogſhead of paint bruſhes.

N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. *dim.*

MUSIC.

J. L. LENZ,
Teacher of Vocal and inſtrumental Muſic,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, from whom he received a very liberal encouragement ſince his reſidence in this city, and reſpectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that, in conſequence of the requeſt of ſome of his friends, he has opened a Muſical School at his houſe in Spruce Street No 174, where he will teach on the Piano forte, Violin &c. &c.—He deems it unneceſſary to enlarge upon the advantages the learner will derive from an inſtitution of this kind; he will only ſay, that attention and zeal are much excited in an aſſembly, where numbers are in purſuit of the ſame object. His arrangement is ſuch, that an interference of the the different ſexes will be avoided. Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot make it convenient to attend at his ſchool, he will wait upon at their houſes.—Applications will be thankfully received at his houſe, where his terms and further particulars may be known.

Dec. 7. *1weod

Alphabetical Liſt of Duties,

Payable by law on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into the United States—lateſt edition, to be ſold by JOHN ORMROD, no. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet. Dec. 16—d

TO BE SOLD,

Or Exchanged for Property in the Country,
That three ſtory Brick Houſe,

No. 157, north Third ſtreet. Apply at the office of this Gazette. nov. 29—w&s4w

A Houſe in Burlington for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has a large, convenient two-ſtory brick Houſe, with Stables, Carriage-houſe, and a well improved Garden, in the City of Burlington, New-Jerſey, which he wiſhes to SELL. For terms apply at No. 5, South Fourth ſtreet, to GEORGE WALKER,

Who has alſo for Sale,
Lots in Waſhington City,

Contiguous to the Capitol and to the principal harbour.

December 21. *3t

CLERKSHIP.

A YOUNG MAN, who could bring in diſputable recommendations, is deſirous to be employed in the capacity of copying Clerk, at a public office—He would engage on moderate terms.—For further particulars enquire at the office of the Gazette. § Dec 19

FOR SALE,
By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.
No. 8, Cheſnut-ſtreet

One hundred and eighty bales
BENGAL GOODS,
Amongſt which are,

Currahs	Mamoodies
Paſſtas	Sannas
Guzzinahs	Tanda Coſſaes
Guzzies	Emerties
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampdors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongſt them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. 6

All Perſons

Having any demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the firſt day of January next enſuing and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are ſolicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Adminiſtratrix.
nov. 29 1797. 6

JUST RECEIVED,
(via New-York)
AND NOW OPENING, BY
GEORGE DOBSON,
No. 25, ſouth Third ſtreet,

An extenſive and general aſſortment of
HABERDASHERY, viz.

Beſt London mixt Pins	Galloons and Ferrets
Common do. do.	Worſted Bindings, aſſorted colours
Makenzie's ſuper, patent white chapel Needles	Imperial, diaper, and Thread Tapes
Nuns Thread no. 6 to 40, regularly aſſorted	White Edgings
Liſle do. no. 130 to 500, regularly aſſorted	Black and coloured Chineſe Ribbands
Coloured do.	Sattin and figured do.
Black ſewing Silks	Black Velvet, 1-4 to 12d
Coloured do. and Twiſt	Velvet & pelon Sattins
Silk and cotton Wires	French Cambrick
Do. do. Ribbands	Scotch do.
Shirt Moulds and Wires	Plain gilt and plated Buttons
Black bruſh Feathers	

And a compleat aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, at reduced prices. Dec. 6. dtf

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
Richard & James Potter,

IS this day diſſolved, by mutual conſent. All perſons indebted to the ſaid firm, are requeſted to pay the ſame to either of the ſubſcribers; and all perſons having any demands againſt them, are requeſted to ſend their accounts for ſettlement.

Richard Potter,
James Potter.

December 9. §

The Subſcriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, ſtanding in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the ſame having been loſt. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 caſks RICE, and
A parcel of ſhip building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

Chocolate and Muſtard,

of a ſuperior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; ſhelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Liſbon Wine, ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption.

The higheſt price given for Muſtard-Seed.

Alſo for ſale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fuſtians, Shawls, &c. for ſale by

JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, ſouth Front-ſtreet.

nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.

Imported (via New York) on the

ſhip Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, at No. 61, Cheſnut ſtreet, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Mabaragonges	Charconna Dorens
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muſlins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Penſaſoes	Chaſſa Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mull handkerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Leſſer Cardimum Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox.

november 27 tuths4w

FOR SALE,
A Team of five excellent Horſes,

with a Waggon and Gears. The Horſes are all young, ſtrong, true to the draught, and capable of hauling as great a weight as moſt in the country. The Waggon and Gears are ſtrong, and in good order. Apply to ROBERT GREEN, Weſt Town, Cheſter county, or to

Thomas Fiſher,
No. 142, S. Second Street, Philadelphia
11 mo. 2. eod3w.

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 22.

COMMUNICATION.

French Reasons for condemning an American Vessel and Cargo.

That the Rôle d'Equipage, presented by Captain Laurence, neither contains the domicil, nor the place of birth of the individuals therein inserted; that the country is only mentioned of seven of them, out of twelve that are therein included; that neither the role or the engagements are dated, contrary to the express desire in the printed part at the top—That no document proves that Captain Laurence has been authorised by the public officers appointed for that purpose, to take on board the *Supercargo*, or his servant, which *he terms* Passengers, and of which *the role makes* no mention.

That the Directory decreed, that conformable to the law of 14th February 1793, the dispositions of the regulations of 21st October 1744, and of 26th July 1778, concerning the manner to prove the property of neutral ships, and property shall be executed according to their form and tenor; that, in consequence, every American vessel shall be made a good prize of, that shall not have on board a role d'equipage *in due form, such as is* prescribed by the model already mentioned, of which the execution is ordered by the 23th and 24th articles of the aforesaid treaty.

That from thence it can no longer be doubtful, that the ship Plato ought to be condemned a good prize—, that the certificate of the Consul of the United States, residing at Leghorn, is upon a sheet of paper annexed to the role d'equipage, and upon which *alone* he has put his consular seal, *when it ought to have been placed equally upon the principal sheet*; does not do away the nullities referred to, as it contains neither the causes of the crew being changed, nor the place of birth or of residence of the individuals, nor the names of the passengers, nor the acts of engagements and of shipments, nor, in short, the proof that the original role d'equipage had been signed by the public officers of the place of his departure.

That since the ship Plato is found in the case of condemnation, it ought to be considered as enemy, and consequently according to the 7th article of 9th title of the marine ordinances of 1681, which have not been abrogated, the *cargo* ought equally to be confiscated.

That it cannot be alledged that this article refers only to vessels taken under the enemy's flag, *because* the shippers ought to assure themselves, by a *sensible* examination, whether the neutrality of the vessel announced by its flag is otherwise properly proved by the papers on board.

Done in the French Consul's office, at Malaga, in September 1797.

REMARKS.

Here then is an instance of a regular American vessel, bound from Leghorn (a neutral port) to Baltimore, being condemned, and her cargo also, under the most frivolous pretences. This vessel had a role d'equipage, signed by the American Consul at Leghorn, but because the original role d'equipage from New-York, was not produced, and there had been a change of some of the seamen either from death or desertion, and because the American consul placed his seal on a sheet of paper annexed to the role d'equipage, *when it ought to have been done to the principal*, the vessel was considered a good prize, and by the same logical reasoning, the cargo was also condemned.

This is one sentence of the Terrible Republic. This role d'equipage is the best system that could have been fallen on, to put our seamen into the hands of the British, as upon this evidence alone they can take their seamen on board our vessels.

The role d'equipage contains the name, *birth*, residence and citizenship of the crew, and if born in Britain, and not in America before the peace, they are considered British subjects.

FROM A VIRGINIA PAPER.

Messrs. Printers,

The dialogue lately published in your Museum under the signature of "Student," was well received by the public so far as my observation has extended; encouraged by his success, I beg leave to trouble you with another, which I over-heard the other day between a Frenchman and a Virginian:—By publishing which I doubt not but it will render equal satisfaction to your readers. And oblige yours, &c.

PHILO-STUDENT.

Frenchman. So, now my good friend John Federal, we are now all citizens of the world; and I am come over to advise you what you should do.

Virginian. Advice! *Monsieur Francois*; do you pretend to give advice?—And what advice have you brought with you?

F. My advice is that you should not think so highly of your American liberty, or suppose it worth keeping; but that you should give it up and become as free and as happy as we are.

V. As happy! if you call your present situation happiness, what must you have been used to?

F. Oh begar, it was so very bad it could not be worse.

V. What!—Did you begin to dislike your *black bread*?

F. No:—*Black bread* is a one very good thing: and we are now glad enough to get it. Do but join us and I think you will soon learn to like it.

V. No that won't do: black bread would soon turn sour on an American stomach.—We are used to corn bread, good homany, *strong leather shoes*, and *good shirts*.

F. Leather shoes and good shirts! Oh, my friend, that's luxury. *Wooden shoes* are very comfortable: and as to shirts, they are no more necessary than *breeches*.

V. If the French think so that may be all very well for them: but if you are so easily satisfied, what could go wrong with you!

F. Perhaps you have heard of the *Bastile*; and that the noblesse could sans ceremonie, have any one he chose sent to a dungeon there for life.

V. Aye by Jove; but if one was to try these tricks here we should have our *Habeas Corpus* and swingeing damages for false imprisonment: our juries would not be very merciful to those kind of gentry.

F. Perhaps you might: but the bastile, Lord! that was nothing; we did not mind that. It was a flea bite. We were twenty-four millions of people: they could not put us all in at once; and those who were out would dance and sing as if nothing had happened; or, believe me, they were not Frenchmen.

V. Not mind imprisonment in a dungeon for life! if you did not mind that, what the devil did you mind?

F. We all minded what we *all felt*; and nothing else.

V. And what did you *all feel* then; or what could be worse than the bastile?

F. Many things in France, my dear John Federal were a thousand times worse. We all felt our taxes; we all felt the manner in which they were imposed; and the manner in which they were levied.

V. Why, to be sure, taxes are very bad things; but I am afraid there is no doing well without them.

F. It was not the taxes we minded but the abuse of them. In the first place the *nobility* and the *clergy*, two very numerous and opulent bodies amongst us, paid *no taxes at all*.

V. Why, they could best afford it; the rich folks pay almost all the taxes with us.

F. But not so in France; the rich were entirely exempted. But we could have borne that, if that had been all. The worst was, that the intendants of the provinces and their deputies had the whole direction as to who should pay taxes, and who not.

V. In America, however, it is very different.

F. The intendant could exempt or charge any one as he pleased. His relations, his friend, his deputies, their cousins, and dependents, were favored or discharged from taxes as he pleased: and the whole burden was to fall on the poor, the friendless, and those who were the least able to bear it.

V. And how long had that cursed work gone on in your country.

F. Some centuries.

V. Some centuries! It would not have lasted in America, some hours. Why zounds, man, if a big man was to try to throw his taxes upon one it would not be enough to let him hear of it at the county court, I would make the whole continent ring with it.

F. But we did, and we bore other things as bad. What do you think of the *salt-taxes?* Every poor family was to pay for so much salt every year, whether they used it or no; and there were from 3000 to 4000 poor men, women and children, sent to prison every year (and a large number of them travelled on a miserable journey to the gallies,) for endeavouring to avoid the tax for the salt which they could not afford to use.

V. Bad! very bad indeed *Monsieur Francois!* I shan't like the name of France again for some time. But could you get no justice?

F. No: for as our judges purchased their places, so they carried on the market, and sold the law to the best bidder. The suitor who had the longest purse, or the handsomest wife, or a friend at court, cared very little for what his antagonist could say; he was sure of his cause let the law be what it would.

V. Well now and that's the difference betwixt you and us. If a rich man and a poor man have a cause in our courts, and the law pretty equal between them, I'd lay three to one the poor man carried it.

F. Perhaps he might. But again: the *game-laws!* you have no game laws here I think.

V. No. I have heard of such in England where no one must shoot on anothers ground unless he pleases.

F. Not shoot on anothers ground unless he pleases! What will prevent them.

V. The law.

F. That was not so in France. And, in truth, if it had been only coming on ones land to kill the game, there would not have been much in it: but it was what was called the *preservation* of the game that was our *destruction*; and if their game had been only a few innocent partridges or cowardly hares, or here and there a roguish fox, we should not have cared much for that: but the *wolves*, *wild bears*, and herds of *wild deer*, that were quartered on us, laid waste the whole country: and if we attempted to defend ourselves against them, and to save part of our crops, our herds and flocks, from their ravages, the gallies for life was the certain punishment.

V. By Pharoah, Monsieur Francois, this was Egyptian bondage— more bricks and no straw.

F. Worse than Egyptian bondage.—Not content with sending in upon us those savage animals, to destroy part of our harvest, they were prevented the ground being properly tilled. There were laws for pursuing the game, which prohibited weeding and hoeing the crops, left the young partridges should be disturbed: using manure that might hurt the flavor of the game.—Mowing hay before a certain time, or taking away the stubble, lest we should hurt the covey.

V. Well thank God, we know nothing of all that.

F. The feudal law continued in full vigor, quite to the time of the revolution: if we had time I could give you such a history of the oppression of the lords of the seigniories within my own little neighborhood, and enumerate such acts of tyranny, as would make your heart bleed to hear them.

V. Much obliged to you Monsieur Francois: but I don't like to have my heart bleed. I feel a little too much of that at what you have said already.—Under such oppression I do not wonder you were desirous of a revolution. I only wish you had obtained it with less *blood* and *cruelty*, and settled your government a little better. But how are you going on?

F. We are not much afraid of foreign enemies! nor have we any thing to apprehend except *anarchy*, *confusion* and *famine*.

V. Three companions bad enough.

F. No, the two first we are used to; but the last is rather an unpleasant visitor. It is not because the country has lost its fertility; but when every one is to be either a soldier or a statesman, none are left to till the ground or get in the harvest.

V. That's a bad business, and not to be cured by all your fine speeches: for you know there is no preaching to the stomach, as it has no ears.

F. To be sure the *manufacturers*, *tradesmen* and *farmers*, have been dreadful sufferers, and that must be expected at such a time. But then the glorious equality of our nation! that's the thing. Think mr. Federal what it is to have twenty-four millions of people and all *exactly equal*.

V. But how will you keep them *exactly equal?* must not industry and œconomy always acquire wealth? and ought not a father to have a right of leaving to his children what he has earned by his industry?

F. We have a remedy however for that; a remedy which will bring all French citizens to govern in their turns, sooner or later, and for a shorter or longer period.

V. What can that be?

F. Equality, my friend cannot be preserved but by cutting down all that rise above others—Those to whom France owed its liberty, were great men, and had great merit: but their existenee was not to be put into competition with their country, or with our system of equality. They have therefore all been either *massacred* or *banished*.

V. I am very sorry for it.

F. It could not be helped—There is no maintaining a complete system of equality without it. Some of their successors have undergone, and others are now undergoing, the same fate; and the last set who have just come into power, must soon, in the same manner make room for another *crop*: and so we shall all *live free, and die* in our turns.

V. A very enviable situation indeed.—But what is all this to *Americans* whose birth right is *Liberty?*—The abuses that you complain of do not exist in America; and our free constitution is justly admired by every true hearted American.

F. A constitution! I laugh at your constitution. What; will you pretend to compare America with France in that respect?

V. Read your own dreadful accounts of the torrents of blood which have stained the French revolution; and then turn to the American history and see our federal government formed without one drop of blood, without interruption to the ordinary course of justice, and without violation even of the forms of civil harmony.

F. But mr. Federal consider the natural rights of man.

V When we enter into society, we exchange our natural rights for civil rights. The first are the rights of a savage to prey upon the weak and helpless; the latter are the rights of society, uniting us for our general happiness and mutual assistance and protection.

F. But why not have both?

V. Because they are incompatible. *Your Equality* leads to nothing but confusion, plunder and massacres: the result of which unless your wild notions of liberty are cured, will be a relapse into slavery, as the lesser evil.

F. Ah! Sir don't be seduced by your present peace and prosperity; why will you persuade yourself that you are free and happy, or trust to appearances, however favorable.

V. Why now to reason about it *Monsieur Francois*; would you seriously insist on my taking physic because you have been sick? or because *you* have the *French disorder* is it necessary that *I* should undergo a *Salivation?*

F. It might be very good for you by way of prevention.

V. And then perhaps my history might be the same as the man's who was well;—took physic to be better;—and died.

F. Ah my good friend, be assured that the French nation interests herself in your following her in this as in other fashions, and that she earnestly wishes that America was at this moment *exactly in the same situation as France*.

V. In truth I believe she does; and so do all the natural enemies of America. Envy *Monsieur Francois* envy will be busy. What! when we enjoy all the trade and commerce of the world in the full tide of success; our liberties secured, our manufacturers employed; our resources encreasing; shall we remove the blessings of peace, order, liberty and national prosperity (such as neither the annals of history, nor the circuit of the globe can equal) for———what? for *anarchy*, confusion and wretchedness. God forbid! Adieu——

From the EAGLE, *printed at Hanover, New Hampshire.*

Hearing much of an extraordinary circumstance which took place on Moose-mountain, in this town, during the late violent rains, my curiosity was invited to make a visit to that mountain, on the east-side of which a rupture has taken place.

The elevation of the mountain forms an angle of 45 deg. consequently it is very steep in this place.

About forty rods above the foot of the mountain, the eruption began. Here the soil, loose stones and rubbish appeared to be about three feet deep, lying upon a solid rock which composes the mountain. The depth of soil encreases as you descend the mountain until it becomes 15 feet deep at the bottom. The earth, loose stones and trees, began to decend the mountain about 40 rods from its base, forming a channel of about six rods wide at its beginning, and increasing to about twelve, sweeping every thing to the bottom, tearing up trees and rocks of an enormous size, the direction was immediately down the mountain, until the heavy rubbush formed a little mountain of itself at the bottom: the light rubbish, such as trees, small rocks, &c. took another direction, forming an angle of 30 deg. with its original direction, and about 19 rods farther; and 200 trees were tumbled together in the wildest disorder you can imagine. This forming another obstruction to the eruption, it took its first direction and ran about 15 rods farther, and even here stones were carried, measuring 12 feet in length, and three feet on each side. From the circumstance, you may form some faint idea of the amazing force, which the eruption had here.

From inspection, the cause of this phenomenon, is easily investigated. During the violent rains, the mountain became full of water, and not only the water which ran down on the top of the solid rock, but likewise the whole body, with which the mountain was impregnated, bursting thro' the crannies and apertures of the solid rock, a torrent was formed, which spread devastation before it.—The warter to appearance was 12 feet higher than where the rubbish was thrown up, and even after you came some distance into the level land, from the bottom of the mountain, the trees are bruised with stones, 10 feet above the ground: One stone I measured 21 feet in length and 3 feet on each side, was carried and landed 19 feet above the natural surface of the ground.

Hanover, Oct. 10, 1797.

S. B.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNSSDAY, DECEMBER 20.

Mr. Macon was persuaded that it would be of advantage to the revenue, as well as agreeable to citizens in the habit of distilling, if persons were allowed to take out licenses for a single week. He therefore proposed a resolution directing the committee of ways and mean to report on the expediency of such a measure, by bill or otherwise. Agreed.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for the relief of North and Vesey of Charleston, and the petition having been read, the amendment proposed yesterday by Mr. Cbit, to leave it to the collector of the Port to ascertain the quantity of sugar destroyed, was agreed to 48 to 12; the committee rose, the house concurred, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow.

Mr. D. Foster reported a bill for the relief of the representatives of captain George Hurlbut, which was twice read and committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Harper moved a resolution to the followiug effect:

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and, if any, what amendments are necessary to be made in the act relative to invalid pensioners, and to report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. H. said, it must be recollected that frequent application had been made to that house by persons who had been wounded in the war, for a pension, who would have been duly entitled to it, and to whom the house wished to have granted it, had not their claims been barred by the law of 28th Feb. 1795, with which the petitioners were generally unacquainted. Some of these cases had appeared to be so hard, that in one or two instances the house had been induced to dispense with the law. He tho't, therefore, it was proper the law should be reconsidered.

Mr. J. Parker seconded the motion.—He knew of several instances where persons were justly entitled to pensions, who had never heard of the act of 1795 until their claims were rejected, whilst others, perhaps less deserving, were in possession of pensions. He hoped they should not longer deny the justice which was due to the veteran wounded soldier.

Mr. Macon believed that as all subjects of this kind were constantly referred to the committee of claims, they were of course better acquainted with the business than any other committee would be likely to be; he therefore moved to have this resolution referred to that committee.

This motion was supported by Mess. Coit and Nicholas, and opposed by Mess. S. Smith, Parker. Harper, Brookes and Swanwick. It was, however, finally carried, there being 51 votes in favor of it.

Mr. Nicholas called for the order of the day on the bill suspending the second section of the act regulating foreign coins; which motion being agreed to, the house went into a committee of the whole on the subject; when

Mr. Sitgreaves wished to propose an amendment to the bill, so as to make it conformable to the report of the Select Committee; but, as he believed it would be difficult to incorporate such an amendment into the bill, without re-committing it, he should move for the committee to rise, with a view of afterwards moving a re-committal of the bill. He would not recur to the arguments used on a former occasion in support of his motion. He wished to give the Foreign coin in question a partial currency, which should give it a natural current towards the mint. A number of calculations had been made on this subject, when formerly under discussion, drawn from an old report from the Mint, which were very inapplicable to the present state of that establishment. By the report of 1796, it appeared that a greater proportion of Silver than of Gold Coin had been issued; but by this report, the Gold coin was nearly doubled since that time. It appeared also by the report of 1796, that the proportion of coins deposited, compared with Ingots and other Bullion was very small; whereas, by the present report, it would appear that three-fourths of the whole amount of the deposits in Gold, had been made in coin, and two-thirds of the silver. This report would also shew that the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. S. Smith) was not correct in his remark, when he said, no bank in the United States would part with their foreign coin for the purpose of re-coining, as not only three-fourths of the Gold deposited had been in coin, but it was almost exclusively from the bank of the United States: a great proportion of the silver coin deposited had also come from the banks; and the director informed them that, in the banks of New York and this city, there were the value of 300,000 dollars in crowns, ready to be sent into the Mint. These statements furnished great reason for doubting the justness of the inferences drawn by gentlemen in the former debate, and gave additional weight to all the arguments in support of the report of the select committee. It appeared by the reports, that there had been issued from the Mint of the United States, coins to the value of 774,000 dollars. He had never seen any estimate of the whole amount of the circulating medium which would be necessary in this country for all its commercial concerns, nor did he know upon what data such an estimate ought to be made: but when they saw the amount of the coin issued, and recollected the immense quantity of Spanish dollars in circulation, as well as bank paper bottomed upon actual specie in the coffers of the Banks, there could be little doubt that there was a sufficient quantity of circulating medium for all the purposes of commerce, though the act of 1793 were now to go fully into operation, without even the partial suspension recommended by the select committee. The only evil which would result, would be, the loss which might be sustained by the holders of this species of coin; but even if the law were suspended for two years, as proposed, the same evil would in a great degree, then recur. Gentlemen greatly miscalculated, he said, when they supposed, that, in the mean time, the foreign coin would, by degrees be brought into the Mint. Indeed they say, it cannot be spared from distant parts of the country; and if so, it cannot be expected to come into the Mint, without a legitimate force to bring it there. A partial suspension would produce this effect; and whilst this coin was received by the collectors, as usual, it could not diminish greatly in its value. Indeed, he was of opinion that it would be best to keep the law as it stood, and leave any regulation which might be necessary, to the Executive of the United States, who had already ordered it to be received in the way proposed by the select committee, and who would be the best judge of the regulation from time to time necessary.—With respect to the foreign gold coin, as the law prohibiting that as a tender, did not take place for some months, the holders of it might get it out of their hands, before its value was diminished; and as to silver, he believed the injury was already done. If the act of 1793, were therefore, suspended, it would give the crowns a new value, and, at the end of two years, the same objection would be again urged, and the Mint, in the mean time would be without support. He thought it was proper, on this occasion, that those who wished to suspend the law, should come out with respect to the Mint. He thought it best to go to the whole subject now, and let the act of 1793 stand, or fall with the Mint. He moved that the committee rise for the purpose he had mentioned.

Mr. S. Smith was not much surprised at what had fallen from the gentleman from Pennsylvania, *as he was desirous of carrying his point.* It would be a very convenient thing, at this time, for the city of Philadelphia to get as much of the money of the United States as possible into it. It would do away that scarcity of money so heavily complained of. But he did not think the gentleman had succeded in his atttmpt to correct the statement formerly made by him. He did not say that the banks of this city might not send coin to the mint, but that no bank at a distance; for instance, at New-York or Baltimore would do it, as they always stood in need of their coin for the supply of their customers. And he was warranted in this opinion by the report before them, as not a single bank out of Philadelphia had deposited a shilling in the mint. And what, he asked, had the banks in Philadelphia done? He had merely doubted whether they would be able to spare their coin to send to the mint. This was a different thing from banks in general. They had always from 100 to 300,000 dollars of government deposits, ready for the exigencies of government; and he thought it judicious in the Secretary of the Treasury always to have such a sum of money at command; but they might surely spare a part of this money to be recoined. With respect to the silver, when they found the French crowns called out of circulation, they deposited them in the mint, because they might as well be in the mint as to lie dead in their vaults. Not one of the other banks had deposited one shilling in gold; but the banks of North-America and Pennsylvania had sent in some silver; because it was as well there as in their coffers. But what has been the consequence of this stoppage of foreign coin? It has brought French crowns from all parts of the Union. The gentleman had said that the Executive had given orders for French crowns to be received by our collectors at 110 cents; but how, he asked, were they to be got to Philadelphia? Were they to be transported at the public expence? If they were, and he knew of no other way, it would not amount to a trifling sum. But would it not be doing an essential injury to the citizens to take away from them their cash, without sending any other in its place? It certainly would. If it were to be called in, new coin should be previously issued to take its place. If what he advanced bore hard upon the mint of the United States, he could not help it—he tho't the mint founded, in *folly*. This was not the opinion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania; it might be the interest of his state to support the mint, but he did not think it was the interest of the Union. Mr. S. conceived another consequence, if the law respecting gold coin was not suspended.—Merchants were as desirous of exporting gold coin as silver, and there was as great a difficulty in procuring it when it was wanted; but if its circulation were to be stop-

ped instead of holding it back, the banks would push it upon every body, and it would be mostly exported. And how, he asked, were it to be got back? Nobody had said any thing on this subject but the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Sewall). He said that doubloons, or four pistole pieces, were imported at a loss of 3ths of a dollar, and that these would continue to be imported. He did not know but small fishing vessels might be in the habit of thus dealing; but merchants in any extensive business made remittances to London, where doubloons were at their full value, and drew bills upon London; or sent doubloons to the French West-Indies, where they were worth the full sixteen dollars, and got articles in return which afforded a good profit. They were in the habit of importing gold from Lisbon, when the exchange was against them, but there was a profit upon this gold of six grains upon a half-joe. This was one of the inducements; but it could no longer be an inducement, if they were to be no longer payable. Gold therefore would be no longer imported. If the mint were to be supported, the plan of making an appropriation for the purchase of bullion was the only one which was at all feasible. He should of course be against the committee's rising.

Mr. Sitgreaves wished to set the gentleman last up right as to matter of fact. He had said no deposits had been made from a distance; but if he attended to the report of the director, he would find, that he expected about 300,000 dollars from the banks of this city and New-York, and he was informed that 250,000 of them were to come from New-York, as soon as the mint was ready to receive them, and a guard was provided.

Mr. S. Smith said he supposed these were crowns whose circulation was stopped.

Mr. Swanwick observed, that it sometimes happened that legislatures passed improper laws; when they did so, they generally tended to correct themselves. What was the fact respecting the law in question? A law had been passed declaring that french crowns should not be a lawful tender after a certain period; that period was passed; but the Secretary of the Treasury, in contradiction to it, had directed the officers of the customs to receive them as usual. Was not this an acknowledgement that the law was improper and inconvenient? It would be well, he said, to take a view of the situation of our commerce, with respect to circulating medium. The main object in the institution of the bank of the United States was to give a general currency to its paper, that it might take place of coin in a great degree; but they had been told by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) that though these notes were a lawful tender in all payments to the United States, they were not current in the interior of the country. The chief circulating medium of the country was, notwithstanding this, paper. Merchants, in paying their duties, generally gave a check upon their banker; therefore, though our revenue produced seven millions a year, but a small part of that sum is paid in cash. What, then, was the use of foreign coin? It was not wanted so much for a circulating medium at home, as for exportation. Much of it was sent to the East Indies and to Great Britain; and, though some gentlemen had said a gold coin of the United States was so scarce an article in the interior of the country, that when it was met with it was hoarded as a pocket piece, he had been lately informed by a gentlemen from London, that he had seen a large quantity of our eagles in a goldsmith's shop there for the purpose of melting down, so rapidly, said he, does our eagles *take their flight*. Foreign coin being therefore necessary to pay the commercial balance due from us to foreign countries, it would certainly be imprudent to call it in. Mr. S. was opposed to the power being vested in the Executive to regulate the business of making foreign coin payable or not payable at his pleasure. If the mint establishment were to be supported it must be done he said, out of the revenue received. A small sum would do it. But why force individuals to bring their crowns into the mint? What advantage would there be in it? Could any one say this new money would stay at home? they could not, and therefore, where he could see no advantage, he was not for putting any class of people to inconvenience. It were best, he believed, to let the business of foreign coin remain without restraint.

(To be continued.)

THURSDAY—DECEMBER 19.

Mr. T. Claiborne moved that the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Amy Dardin, be referred to a committee of the whole.

The Speaker said, that the report having been negatived at a former session, and a bill brought in for her relief, but not decided upon, the proper motion would be, to appoint a committee to bring in a bill.

Mr. Claiborne made that motion, which Mr. Coit moved to be referred to the committee of claims, in order that they might report the facts relative to the case, which were not generally known. Mr. Claiborne objected to this; and Mr. Baldwin suggested the propriety of committing it to the same committee of the whole to whom were referred the subject of considering the expediency of excepting certain claims from the operation of the Limitation Acts; this course was adopted.

The bill for the relief of North and Vesey of Charleston, was read the third time and passed: as was also

The bill for suspending the second section of the act for regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes.

Two and three years were proposed for filling the blank for the duration of the suspension; the latter moved by Mr Gallatin was carried.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of George Turner which was concurred in by the house.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committe of claims on the petition of John Carr; but some doubts arising as to certain facts, the committee rose and the report was recommitted.

The Speaker informed the house he had received a communication from the treasury department, inclosing the accounts of the treasurer for the quarter ending the 30th of September, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Allen proposed a resolution to the following effect, which was agreed to:

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in the act establishing the judiciary department, and that they report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. Coit called for the order of the day, on the bill for the relief of capt Hurlbut; which being acceded to, the house went into a committee of the whole on the subject, and reported the bill without amendment. The house took it up, when

Mr. Nicholas hoped the bill would not be engrossed, but recommitted to a select committee, in order that a bill might be reported on the subject generally, as if relief were to be afforded at all he hoped it would not be confined to one case.

Mr. Williams seconded the motion.

Mr. Coit said, as there was no probability that there could be many cases of this kind, he saw no reason for passing a general law on the subject.—He had only heard of one other case.

Mr. Nicholas said, that though gentlemen might amongst themselves have concluded that the revolutionary war ended in January 1783, yet he believed the representatives of persons who served during all the actual war till the year 1781, and died before 1783, would suppose they had ground for making application, except the house came to some express declaration on the subject. For his part, he saw no difference betwixt the case of a man who died at one time or the other, he thought the war continued, so long as the enemy's armies remained in the country.

Mr. Brookes was in favor of the the motion; for though there might be but few instances of this kind, he wished them all to be put upon the same footing. The enemy evacuated New-York, he said, on the 25th of November—he was present at the time; but the army had been generally discharged on the 3d of November. He supposed a variety of considerations had induced congress to determine the war as closed at the time they had fixed.

Mr. Gordon was in favor of the motion. The gentleman from Connecticut had founded the claim of capt. Hurlbut, on his contract, and had therefore had recourse to fixing the period of the termination of the war at a different time than that fixed by congress. When they were about to declare the determination of a former congress wrong, he thought they should do it expressly, and not by implication; and he trusted the gentleman from Connecticut was not afraid of being called upon to do justice in other cases, which stood upon the ground with the present.

Mr. A. Foster said, this construction of the termination of the war would embrace more cases than was imagined; he supposed it would extend to soldiers as well as officers, who died after that period.

Mr. N's motion was put and carried.

Mr. Varnum moved to amend the motion, by including soldiers who had died after the signing the preliminary articles of peace, as entitled to the gratuity of eight dollars, which was allowed to those who served to the close of the war.—Agreed.

Mr. Gallatin presented a petition from Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, of this city, praying for the allowance of a debenture for goods which they had loaded on board a vessel for St. Thomas's, in December last, which, after it set sail, was found to be leaky, and stopped at Reedy-Island to repair; but the frost setting in, the goods were afterwards laden on board another vessel, and exported to St. Croix: certificates of the landing whereof were delivered to the collector of this port. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Coit moved for the order of the day on the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the petition of Pierre Joseph Flamend in behalf of Louis le Guen; which being agreed to, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the subject.

The petitioner states that on the 16th of September, 1795, William Macarty, esq. the consul of the United States, at the Isle of France there shipped on board the brigantine Mary, captain Robertson of Philadelphia, twelve casks of indigo consigned to George Latimer, esq. of Philadelphia, owner of the said brigantine who was desired to deliver the same to the bearer of the shipper's orders—that the said indigo arrived here in January 1796; was duly entered at the Custom-house, and the duties paid by George Latimer, esq. who stored the same, waiting for orders to whom to deliver the same———and that these orders were delayed by accidents of the sea, from arriving till within the last fortnight, when Louis Le Guen received the same, and applied for the indigo to Mr. Latimer, who delivered the same, and confirmed on oath all the facts above stated, as far as relate to him———but by the delay of the arrival of the letters of advice and bills of lading, the time had elapsed in which the indigo might be exported and be entitled to drawback—wherefore the petitioner prays for an extention of time to export the said indigo, with the usual allowance of drawback on exportation. The committee of commerce and manufactures were of opinion that as the loss of time arose only by the distance of the Isle of France, and accidents to letters, and not by any fault in the petitioner, and as there was no probability of any precedent of this kind, frequently occuring, they thought it but just and reasonable, the prayer of the petitioner should be granted; and therefore recommend the house to come to the following resolution—

"RESOLVED,—*That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill in pursuance of the prayer of the petitioner.*"

Mr. Swanwick moved that the committee concur with the report.

This motion called forth a considerable debate. It was opposed by Messrs. Coit, Gallatin, J. Williams, Allen, Gordon, and Edmond, on the ground of its proving a dangerous precedent, as many cases might occur that would induce merchants to keep their goods past the twelve months allowed by law, before they exposed them; that no accident had occurred in the business; that Mr. Le Guen, at the time of shipping the goods, knew the risk he would run of losing the drawback; that he chose betwixt two evils, and rather than risk the sending advice in the same vessel with his goods (which would have proved them to be French property) he chose the lesser evil of risking the loss of the drawback; that if persons chose to run these risks, the government had nothing to do with it, and it ought to have no operation upon our laws; but if subjects of the belligerent powers chose to put their property on board our vessels under the *American Mantle*, they ought not to expect the additional advantage of a suspension of our laws in their favor. Mr. Allen, in particular, cast a severe censure upon our consul at the Isle of France for having *connived* at this deception, and that to grant the prayer of the petition, would be a *scandalous partiality* in favor of one of the belligerent powers.

The motion was supported by Messrs. Swanwick, Livingston, S. Smith, J Parker, Pinckney and Brookes, on the ground that there had been no omission on the part of Mr. le Guen; that it had been owing to the accidents of the sea, that advice was not received in due time; that it was never intended that goods not consumed in this country should pay the duty; that in England, whose practices in this respect, we have copied, a business of this kind would have been rectified by their board of trade, without bringing the matter before the legislature; that it would have been a mark of great folly to have sent any papers by the vessel which conveyed the property, which would have proved it to have been French, knowing, as the party did, that French property on board our vessels was liable to be taken by the English; that so far from there being any *moral turpitude* in thus carrying the property of persons subjects of any of the belligerent powers, it was a very profitable branch of our trade, and that the consul at the Isle of France was perfectly justifiable in consigning the goods as he had done.

Mr. Pinckney was of a different opinion as to the conduct of the consul; he thought it decidedly wrong that he should have any thing to do in the business, though he justified our thus carrying the property of the subjects of the belligerent powers; that no American vessel should receive property on board belonging to any belligerent power, which should be entered as such; that in allowing the prayer of the petition, government would shew no more partiality to any belligerent power, than was shewn daily in allowing foreigners a drawback on goods exported; and that to deny the prayer of the petition would be such a dereliction of justice as it was trusted that house would never consent to.

The committee rose without taking a vote on the subject, and had leave to sit again.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, October 16.

At the close of the Comedy on Saturday evening the curtain rose again immediately, and exhibited, in honor of admiral Duncan's victory, the spectacle of a sea fight, accompanied by the songs of "Rule Britannia," and "God save the King," in full chorus and followed by a fire work. The songs of course were encored.

The audience of the evening was one of the most noisy we have set with for some time past. The whole neighbourhood of the Theatre was illuminated, as indeed was the greater part of the town, west of the city.

It is with great & peculiar satisfaction we understand, his majesty has most graciously expressed his intention to honor admiral Duncan and his fleet with a visit. This circumstance, we conceive, will be of the utmost national utility. It will present to Europe the proud spectacle of a British monarch twice, in the same war, visiting in person a victorious fleet; and we apprehend it will have the most beneficial consequences with respect to our domestic feelings, and the perfect re-union of British seamen to the warm wishes of their country.

It is remarkable, that the three most brilliant naval victories this war have been gained, the one by Lord Howe, an Englishman; the other by Lord St. Vincent, an Irishman; and the third by admiral Duncan a Scotchman. And what still makes it more remarkable is, that these gallant officers have each beaten the enemy to which, relatively, their nations are nearest.—England is nearer France nor either Scotland or Ireland, Ireland is nearer Spain than either England or Scotland; and Holland is nearer Scotland than any other of our enemies.

October 17.

A neutral ship on Sunday morning undertook the kind office of conveying the above important intelligence to Calais. By this time it has reached the Directorial Palace!

The illumination of last night was general, and equally brilliant with that displayed in honor of lord Howe's victory of the first of June. Most of the public, and private buildings, exhibited fanciful devices in coloured lamps, mottos, &c. The admiralty in the West, and in the mansion house in the city, were splended in the extreme.

Admiral Duncan, who is now 63 years of age, is nearly related to lady Mary Duncan. He is six feet three inches high, his fortune is about 10,000l. half of which he got as prize money at the Havannah, the war before last. We believe he is married to a relation of Mr. Secretary Dundas, by whom he has three or four children.

Admiral de Winter was born in Demarara, when very young he served in the Dutch navy, but changed shortly to their army, which he afterwards quitted for the Russian service, where he remained until 1786 or 1787, during the troubles at Holland, where he returned and sided against the Orange party, on whose success he went to the French, with whom and his old friends he returned when they conquered Holland.

October 18.

Advice was yesterday received of the loss of the Dutch ship the Delft, of 56 guns, in the Downs: very few of the hands, it is said, were saved.

Admiral Duncan states, in his second letter, that the Endymion had, in the course of the night, fallen in with a Dutch ship of the line off the Texel, and had engaged her, but that he had not heard the particulars. The engagement took place in the night; and it is said, that owing to the heavy fire of the enemy, the Endymion was obliged to desist the contest.

Admiral Duncan's flag, with three other ships was seen from Harwich on their way to the Nore on Monday.

"This moment" says a letter from Yarmouth, received yesterday, "I have returned on shore from on board the Hercules, of 66 guns, whose captain lies with his hand shot off above his wrist, and wounded in the body; her mizen mast is gone, and she is torn to pieces. The second is the Alkmaar of 54 guns. Her main mast went in the action; her mizen mast was so wounded that they were forced to cut it away after we got possession of her; and her foremast went over in a gale of wind yesterday; she is shot to pieces, and was brought in by the Monmouth with extreme difficulty—The Monmouth has also taken a 64. A rascal on board the Alkmaar yesterday attempted to blow her up, and had got one of the locks off the magazine.

The Hercules was on fire in the action, and the after part of her is very much damaged; the fire broke out afresh after we had taken possession.

"Admirals Duncan and Onslow behaved nobly; the former had four on him at one time; the latter three.

"A brig, armed with 18 pounders, had the audacity to get under admiral Onslow's stern; he got six guns to bear upon her, and sunk her with every man on board."

The circumstances which gave the first turn to this glorious victory, which will ever be distinguished in the annals of Great-Britain, arose from the Jupiter of 74 guns, with two admirals on board, being dismasted, and almost shattered to pieces, before she could bring a gun to bear on the Monarch of 74 guns, which raked her. This was the first ship that struck. Admiral De Winter's ship did not fare much better from the fire of the Venerable. Both ships were so unprepared for action at the moment, that they could scarcely bring a gun to bear until they had received the fire of our ships repeatedly.

The obstinate bravery of the Dutch in the battle was so great, that when admiral Winter surrendered, he was the only person on the quarter deck of the Vryheid, and he is said to have been so for half an hour; every other officer having been killed or wounded.—Having performed his duty in the most gallant manner, he appears, since his capture to be in very good spirits, and has passed great part of his time in admiral Duncan's cabin.

The circumstance of two admirals being found on board the Vice-Admiral's ship is owing to the senior, who is infirm, having wished to retire, which the Dutch government opposed, on account of his popularity with the seamen. A junior admiral was, therefore, appointed to assist him in the duties of his office.

When admiral Duncan made the signal to break the enemy's line, the Dutch admiral, immediately perceiving his purpose, made the signal for his fleet to close, which was very alertly obeyed, particularly by the Vice-admiral. It was under the stern of his ship that admiral Duncan passed, and immediately ranged up alongside. It was seven or eight minutes before a gun was returned on that side—a proof that they were not ready.

We have stated that the king intends to visit the victorious fleet as soon as they shall be joined by the ships that still remain out. Earl Spencer, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas set off yesterday morning to congratulate admiral Duncan, and prepare the fleet for the reception of his majesty, who will sail from Greenwich in the Princess Augusta yacht, captain Riou.

All the first lieutenants of admiral Duncan's fleet are immediately to be promoted to the rank of masters and commanders.

Captain Fairfax left town yesterday in the afternoon, with dispatches containing the patent for creating the brave old admiral a Peer of Great-Britain.

By yesterday's Mail.

NEWYORK, December 20.

OUR ENVOYS AT PARIS.

The "Annales Politiques," of the 11th of October, says, "On the 7th of October, the *Three American Negociators* were presented to the Minister for foreign affairs, They are—Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, who served with distinction during the whole of the war for American Independence—Mr. Marshall, of the State of Virginia, who also bore arms during the same period, but who has applied since the peace to the study of law, and now occupies the situation of Advocate General of that state—and Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, member for that state in Congress, where he is equally distinguished by his talents and his moderation. These three men, who reside more than three hundred miles from each other, are scarcely acquainted! The first time they ever met was at more than a thousand leagues from their country, to fulfil an important mission! This confidence of the American government, in citizens who never were employed in diplomatic affairs, for renewing the political and commercial relations of the United States with France, gives us reason to presume that the government wishes rather to rely on the fidelity and candour of the French government, than to seek a support from the intrigue or the finesse of men skilled in the Machiavelism of Cabinets—This nomination, therefore, augurs the fortunate issue of the negociation which is about to commence."

It is anxiously to be hoped that this Editor may not be mistaken in his conjectures respecting the issue of the negociation—we could wish we had a foundation on which to build similar expectations.

NOBLE INVENTION.

A gentleman of Rotterdam, says our last London paper, has invented a new Floating Machine, which, though small, is capable of holding four men commodiously; and such is its astonishing construction, as to defy the utmost fury of the seas, or the resistance of the most boisterous winds. It can neither overset nor sink, and may in all weathers and gales be steered whatever course those within shall deem necessary. The philanthropic views of the inventor are to save the lives of those unfortunate mariners who incur the danger of shipwreck. It may be made, on the same construction large enough to hold upwards of fifty persons.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

New-York, December 21.

ARRIVED.		DAYS.
Brig Enterprize,	Mallary,	Havanna 45
Nanny,	———,	do. 55

Captain Geerman, of the sloop Fanny, from Newbern to this port, on the 19th ult. spoke the sloop Lydia, Jones, from Brandywine to this port, dismasted, in a gale on the 15th, off Cramberry Inlet, short of water and provisions, the latter of which Capt. Geerman supplied him with, in a small degree, lat. 37 75, Capt. Geerman is fearful the Lydia has been blown off the coast.

From the Log Book of the brig Enterprize, Thomas Mallary, master, from Havanna.

Dec. 8th, in lat. 38, long. 72, at night, spoke the schooner Sally, Capt. Montague, of Philadelphia, from Jacquemel, bound to Piladelphia, out 35 days, then laying to, with most of her hands sick, and had lost all his sails, being then nearly in a similar situacion, could not assist him.

—

Messrs. M'Lean & Lang,

Having understood, on my arrival this day from the Havanna, that it has been represented during my absence, that the ship Andromache had been captured on her passage to Jamaica, by the French privateer schr. L'Espeigle, Captain Le Barron, or Barry, in consequence of information received from me, of her destination, &c.—In order, therefore, to contradict so great a falsehood, and to do away the unfavourable impression such a report must have made of my character, I hereby declare, that until my arrival, I never knew there was such a ship as the one above-mentioned, of course totally ignorant of any particulars respecting her; that so far from being desirous of rendering any service to the said privateer, I had every reason to possess a different disposition towards her; for they came on board of me on the 7th of September, then 2 days out, bound to Havanna, and after overhawling all my papers, plundering me of a quantity of apples, potatoes, onions, 1 cask of water, stores, with which they loading their boat, and a great many small articles from the cabin—When I demanded payment from them for the property thus taken, they threatened to put me in irons, observing I might think myself well off, in being allowed to keep possession of the vessel. They took from me also, all my newspapers, from which they must have obtained the information respecting the said ship.

THOMAS MALLARY,
Master of the brig Enterprize, of N. York.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *DECEMBER 22.*

MARRIED]—On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, WASHINGTON L. FINNEY, Esq. to Miss CHRISTIANA BICKHAM, daughter of George Bickham, Esq. of this City.

—

There are several letters in town from Norfolk, which inform that Commodore BARNEY is appointed Judge of the Admiralty Court at Cape Francois—and that American vessels bound to British ports (such as were before the war) with neutral property on board, are no longer condemned.

—

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, 21st Dec. 1797.

6 per Cent.	16/9	Interest
3 per Cent.	10/4	off.
Deferred 6 per Cent.	13/9	
BANK United States,	22	dividend
——— Pennsylvania,	24	off.
——— North America,	50	do.
Insurance Co. Pennsylvania, shares	3	per cent.
———N. A. shares	50	do.

A Friend to Laws and Freedom, will appear to-morrow.

CIVIS, will be attended to.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

DECEMBER 22,

Will be presented a favorite COMEDY, called

EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.

Lord Norland, Mr. Warren—Sir Robert Ramble, (with the Epilogue) Mr. Bernard—Mr. Solus, Mr. Morris—Mr. Harmony, Mr. Harwood—Captain Irwin, Mr. Cooper—Mr. Placid, Mr. Moreton—Hammond, Mr. Warrell, jun.—Porter, Mr. Warrell—Edward, Miss Hardinge (being her first appearance on this stage.)

Lady Eleanor Irwin, (for that night only) Mrs. Hardinge, (being her first appearance on this stage)—Mrs. Placid, Mrs. Oldmixon—Miss Spinster, Mrs. L'Estrange—Miss Woburn, Mrs. Morris.

—

To which will be added, a Comedy in 2 acts, called

THREE WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE

Or, What we must all come to.

Sir Charles Racket, Mr. Moreton—Drugget, Mr. Warren—Woodley, Mr. Fox—Servant, Mr. T. Warrell.

Lady Racket, Mrs. Hardinge—Mrs. Drugget, Mrs. L'Estrange—Nancy, Miss L'Estrange—Dinnity, Mrs. Francis.

On Saturday, *The Mountaineers.*—Octavian, (first time on this stage) by Mr. TAYLOR, from the Theatre, Boston:—with Entertainments.

*** On account of Monday being Christmas day, there will be a performance on Tuesday—particulars in future bills.

Marshals Sales,

United States, Pennsylvania District. } ss.

BY virtue of a Writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District of the Middle Circuit, and to me directed will be sold at public sale at the Marshals Office in Race Street No. 117. on Saturday the 30th day of December inst. at 12 o'clock at noon, two elegant engraved Copper plates of Shakespeare, one plate of Harmony, Bartolezzi, one plate of prudence, do. one plate of mechanics, do one plate of beauty, do. and one plate of Harvest-home do—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Tristram Bampfylde Freeman, and John Nicholson, Merchants, trading under the firm of Freeman and Company,

And to be sold by

William Nichols, Marshal.

Marshal's office, December 18th 1797 } dts

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ONE of the late firm of FREEMAN & Co. thinks it a duty he owes to himself, to declare, that he is no wise concerned in the property above advertised by the Marshall, nor ought he to be subject to the said action, which will be disputed by the party whose interest it is.

Tristram Bampfylde Freeman.

December 22 dt30th

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL presents his most respectful compliments to his former employers and the citizens in general, and returns his most grateful thanks, for the very bountiful encouragement he has experienced for these twenty-five years past, takes this opportunity of informing them, that his school is now open, at his

Elegant Ball Room,

in South Fourth-Street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets. To begin at 10 in the morning for young ladies, and 6 in the evening for young gentlemen.

His first Practicing Ball will be to-morrow evening, Saturday, the 9th inst.

Dec. 8. 2awtf.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

167, Arch-street.

TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

HARPER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired side board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent Swell, fonopahant and French harp stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for Cash. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

november 18. 2aw2mo.

URIAH SMITH,

No. 20, north Third street—HAS FOR SAL, A neat and general assortment of

Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Napt and Drab Coatings. ALSO,

A variety of Gentlemens' fashionable fancy Waistcoating, silk Hosiery, &c.

December 5. *eod2w

FOR SALE,

By the SUBSCRIBER, at his Store, No. 75, South Water-street,

A general assortment of China Ware

Black and coloured Sattins
Do. do. Lutestrings
Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Do. do. sewing Silks
Imperial and Hyson Teas
Long and short Nankeens
Quick Silver, in tubs
Holland Gin, in pipes
Assorted Glass Ware, in cases
White and brown Havanna Sugars, in boxes
Molasses, in hogsheads
St. Croix Rum and Sugar, in do.
London particular Madeira Wine
Sherry and Malaga Wines, in quarter casks
Red, yellow and pale Barks, in chests
Logwood, &c. &c.

nov. 7.—tu&f4w *JOSEPH SIMS.*

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,

From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy } Entitled to
Irish market claret in cases } Drawback.
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do. } Drawback.

Thomas Murgatroyd,

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

For Sale, by the Package,

For cash, or good notes at sixty or ninety days, viz.

Book and Jaconet Muslins plain stripes, and Checks
do. do. Tamboured
do. Ladies handkerchiefs, &
gentlemen's neck do. } Assorted in packages.

Jaconet chintz muslin for home and the West India market, Puilicote and linen handkerchiefs, for do. do printed do. do. common purple and chintz shawls.

The above goods entitled to drawback on exportation. Also a few scotch cambricks and an assortment of muslin by the piece.

The whole of the above being a consignment from the manufacturers in Britain.

To be seen at WILLIAM BLACKBURN's Office, No. 64, South Second Street.

Nov. 6. 2awtf.

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon
Teneriffe
Sherry, and
Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks.

Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

To Gentlemen who intend spending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,

WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The situation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion. Oct. 27.—dtf

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Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct. 27.—4w

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COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

English Grammar,

The second edition, with improvements,

ADAPTED to the different classes of learners; with an appendix, containing rules and observations for assisting the more advanced students to write with perspicuity and accuracy,

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

"This is a publication of much merit, and fully answers the professions in the Title. The appendix contains some of the best rules for writing elegantly, and with propriety, that we recollect to have seen."

Monthly Review, July 1796.

"This Grammar is, on many accounts entitled to commendatory notice, its materials have been carefully and judiciously selected; its arrangement is distinct and well adapted to the purpose of instruction and its expression is simple, perspicuous and accurate, &c."

See the character at large in the Analytical Review, July 1796.

English Exercises,

Adapted to the Grammar lately published by Lindley Murray, consisting of exemplification of the parts of speech, instances of false orthography, violations of the rules of syntax, defects in punctuation, and violations of the rules respecting perspicuity and accuracy, designed for the benefit of private learners, as well as for the use of schools.

"We have been much pleased with the perusal of these Exercises. They occupy with distinguished excellence a most important place in the science of the English language; and as such, we can warmly recommend them to the Teachers of Schools, as well as to all those who are desirous of attaining correctness and precision in their native tongue."

Monthly Review, July 1797.

The above Books are for sale at JOSEPH & JAMES CRUKSHANKS book store, No. 87, Market street.

December 1. 3taw2w.

Yellow Fever and Pestilential Diseases.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, in one vol. octavo. By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookseller,* No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street, *(Price, in boards 87 1-2 Cents)*

Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,

A VIEW

Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles established in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct some important errors of that work, and cases in illustration, chiefly selected from the records of their practice, at the General Hospital at Calcutta,

By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is subjoined, a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility And a dissertation on the sources of Epidemic and Pestilential diseases; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

nov. 21. §12t

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street, HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of *English, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Also,* such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the sixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo. price 3 dols.

Ditto, large 12 mo. price 1 dol. 75 cts.

Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Pasteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

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This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

Wants a place,

AS a Wet Nurse, a young woman, who can be well recommended. Inquire in Eleventh street, near Race-street. *nov.* 27. *eod1w.

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

New-Theatre,

December 11, 1797.

THE MANAGERS particularly request the concurrence of the public in the abolition of a custom, which has hitherto obtained, of giving away or disposing of RETURN CHECKS at the Theatre.

They are aware that gentlemen are unconscious of any wrong done to the interest of the institution by this practice, from a general, though mistaken idea that Checks are the representatives of a right to so many seats in the Theatre, during an Evening's Entertainment, and transferable at will; when in fact, they were never intended as more than *tokens* by which the Door-keepers are enabled to ascertain with the least trouble to the *parties*, that *they themselves* have been before in the Theatre, or paid for their admission.

Independent of the injury the Managers sustain, such a practice encourages a crowd of idle boys and other disorderly persons to surround the doors of the Theatre, to the corruption of their morals and the great annoyance of the Audience.

It has also been the source of two evils of no inconsiderable magnitude; one is, that sometimes very improper company is by these means admitted; and the other, that owing to Checks passing into dishonest hands, they have been frequenaly counterfeited to a large amount for the purposes of Sale.

This statement will, it is respectfully hoped, induce the Public to discourage such a traffic: and the exertions of the Managers will, if thus assisted, easily prove adequate to its entire abolition.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

December 13 1w

FOR SALE, BY

Joseph Anthony & Co.

No. 5. Chesnut Street,

A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, just landed
250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a superior quality
9 do. Surat, do do
A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales
Bourbon Indigo of the first quality
High proof Jamaica spirits

Old London particular Madeira wine } In pipes &
do. market do } qr. casks.

New England rum in hogsheads
Genuine Holland Gin in pipes
Claret in cases
Spermaceti candles and strain'd oil
Prime Boston beef
Choice Halifax Salmon in barrels and half barrels
Do. Herring in do do
Best Boston Mackarel in barrels of the fall fare.
New-England tow linen
A few tons of Russia cordage
Russia feather beds
Clover and Timothy seed in casks
Long whale-bone
No. 1, 2, and 3, Boston sail duck
A few chests first quality Hyson tea
Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and
An invoice of Dutch hollow glass ware.

November 8. d2w.

A person well acquainted with

the theory and practice of book-keeping, who has been many years engaged in business for himself and others, would be glad to be employed, either as an agent or factor; or in posting books; stating unsettled accounts; or in executing any other kind of writing, in French or English.

A note addressed to J. A. and left at this office, will be punctually attended to.

november 30. 3tawtf

NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that the subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the undermentioned lost certificates of Stock in the Bank of the United States—He forwarded them under cover of a letter addressed to John Ansley, of London, by the ship Bacchus, capt. George, which left this port in June last for London. But that ship having been captured on her passage and sent to France, the above letter and inclosures have failed in their destination.

Three certificates, viz.

Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for four shares, dated January 1st, 1797, and issued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tottenham Highcross, Great Britain.

ZACCHEUS COLLINS.

Philadelphia, november 8. 2aw6w

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, are informed that according to the statute of Incorporation a general Election for twenty five Directors will be held at the Bank of the United States in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the first day of January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And pursuant to the Eleventh section of the Bye Laws the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble in general Meeting at the same place on Tuesday the second day of January next at five o'clock in the Evening.

By order of the Board of directors,

G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

Second fundamental Article.

Not more than three fourths of the Directors in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year, but the Director who shall be President at the time of an Election may always be re-elected.

Philadelphia, nov. 18. 1797. §1E

FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Chesnut and Front streets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Also* a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and large work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, stand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

*** Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. §&tutf

To be Sold,

The time of a Negro Boy,

About fifteen years of age, has seven years yet to serve; he is an excellent house servant, active and healthy. Enquire of the Printer.

December 2. d2w.

This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Ric and the other Booksellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

Of South-Carolina,

L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

New Assembly Room,

South Fourth street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets.

Mr. FRANCIS,

OF THE NEW-THEATRE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his scholars and the public in general, that his Academy for Dancing will commence, for the season, on Thursday, December 13, at the above

ELEGANT ROOM;

When he hopes to receive the continuance of their accustomed patronage, which it will be his unremitting endeavor to deserve.

The days of teaching for his young pupils are Thursdays and Saturdays, from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 6, and from 6 till 9, for those of a more advanced age.

As an accommodation to those living in this vicinage, Mr FRANCIS intends to instruct a small party of children on Wednesday and Friday afternoons, at his house.

Distinct from the Practising Balls, Mr. FRANCIS will have four private select Subscription Balls.

Private teaching, either at the Academy, or his house.

Mr. FRANCIS's first Practising Ball will be on Tuesday, 19th Dec. at the New Assembly Room.

Ladies and Gentlemen's tickets to be had, by applying to Mr. F. as usual.

For further particulars, enquire of Mr. F. No. 70, north Eighth street. Dec. 11—mwstf

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Imported in the brig Eliza,

Capt. HASTIE, *from Bourdeaux;*

Claret in Cases of a very superior quality,
White Sauterne Wine in Cases,
Olive Oil in baskets of 12 bottles each,
White and coloured Kid Gloves,
do. do. Silk do.
A few pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,

For Sale by

JAMES LATIMER, jun.

71, South Wharves.

Who has also for Sale,

A few qr. Casks Old Sherry Wine.

Dec. 5. d2w

For Sale by the Subscriber,

10 bales Cossas
40 do. Baftas
11 do. Mamoody
17 do. Chintz
7 do. Tookery
2 do. Gorahs
25 do. Moragungees
3 do. Check Stripes
1 do. Guzzie
1 box Diapers
7 do. Umbrellas
25 pipes finest particular Madeira Wine, of the vintage 1795.

MORDECAI LEWIS.

December 5. 3aw4w

THOMAS RANDALL,

PRESENTS his respects to his Friends, and the Public in general, informs them that he has opened an Office, at his house, No. 88, Spruce street, for the purpose of transacting business in the line of Commission and Agency, collecting rents and outstanding claims in any part of the United States.—He flatters himself, that from his long residence in this country and a general knowledge of it, his services will be found worthy the notice of those who may please to confide to him the management of any of their concerns.

N. B. Security given where required.

12th mo 24 3t2awtf

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house, 20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto 15,000 & cash 25,000	40,000
1 ditto 15,000 & cash 15,000	30,000
1 ditto 10,000 & cash 10,000	20,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of	10,000
2 do. 5,000 each, are	10,000
10 do. 1,000	10,000
20 do. 500	10,000
00 do. 100	10,000
200 do. 50	10,000
400 do. 25	10,000
1,000 do. 20	20,000
15,000 do. 10	150,000
16,739 Prizes.	
33,261 Blanks.	
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,	400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. mwf

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PEALE'S MUSEUM.

THIS valuable repository of the works of Nature, so well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the understanding, is opened daily, as usual. It stands in an airy and healthy situation, and free from the epidemic that at present afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greatest safety.

As an Amusement, the study of Nature is the most rational and pleasing: as a Science, the most sublime and instructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They

"*Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself*
"*Hold converse.*"

Many interesting additions have lately been made to this Museum: and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the most rare and beautiful subjects, is now very advantageously arranged. Waxen Figures, of Men large as life (some of them casts from nature) are here dressed in their proper habits, and placed in attitudes characteristic of their respective nations. Here may be seen the North-American Savage, and the Savage of South-America—a laboring Chinese, and the Chinese Gentleman—the sooty African, and the Kamtschadale—with some Natives of the South Sea Islands. The immense variety and interesting diversity which this Museum offers to the view, may be seen but cannot be described with full effect.

☞ Price only 1-4th of a dollar.

Sept. 28. 1aw

A farm for sale,

IN Perth Amboy in the state of New-Jersey, of four hundred acres, including a proper proportion of meadow, of arable and wood land, and salt marsh: There is on the premises, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees, it is well watered with springs and brooks, it is bounded on two sides with navigable waters and has a good mill site, its situation is healthy and pleasant, commanding a view of the navigation of Perth Amboy and its environs, and convenient to the finest fish and oysters in their proper season, it abounds with natural manure from which, with the advantages of the salt marsh by applying the hay therefrom to the keeping of stock, may at a small expense, be enriched to a great degree and rendered one of the first grazing farms in the state; it is well calculated for a farmer or a gentleman's seat, having several eligible sites for building. This farm will be sold together or divided, as may suit a purchaser, at private sale, or if not sold, will be set up at public auction on Tuesday the nineteenth day of December next, at the house of *Robert Rattoone,* innkeeper in Perth Amboy, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises by application to *John* or *Matthias Halsted* at Perth Amboy, from whom or from the Hon. *Jonathan Dayton,* Esq. speaker of the house of representatives of the United States now in Philadelphia, from *Matthias Williamson,* jun. esq. or Mr. *Samuel Smith* at Elizabeth-Town further information may be obtained,—and who are possessed of maps of the same.

Perth Amboy, Nov. 16, 1797.

25—eodtr8D

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut and only 90 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 9awtf

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-street.

December 2. 3awtf.

Real Estate for Sale,

A PLANTATION, in a healthy and good situation on Chester Creek, in Middleton Township, Delaware County, containing 119¼ acres, upwards of 50 acres of which are wood land, well timbered; the remainder plough land and watered meadow—of the latter, many more acres can be made at a small expence. There are on said premises, a good orchard of best grafted fruit, a house, with a spring near the door, a frame barn with stabling under, and a log tenement on one part of said place.——Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises by applying to WM. PENNELL, on said farm, and know the terms by applying to JONATHAN PENNELL, in the borough of Chester.

november 27. 3t eod

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

All Persons who are indebted to

the estate of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, sen. of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, will please to present them, properly attested, to the subscribers.

William Heysham,
Robert Heysham. } Executors.
Francis Bowes Sayre,

november 6. 2aw4w

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Flover's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Lofft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.